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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-66

Metconazole

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on various commodities to the product label of Metlock CT Fungicide, containing technical grade metconazole and metalaxyl; and Metlock Fungicide, containing technical grade metconazole is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of Metlock CT Fungicide and Metlock Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 32371and 31356, respectively.

The evaluation of this metconazole application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for metconazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I. Existing MRLs for metalaxyl are adequate to cover all uses of Metlock CT Fungicide.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for metconazole, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Metconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Metconazole	5-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol	0.04[2]	Buckwheat, pearl millet, proso millet, teosinte

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] Based on the limit of quantitation (LOQ) of the enforcement method

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Currently, there are no American tolerances established for metconazole in or on buckwheat, pearl millet, proso millet and teosinte as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. There are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for metconazole in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed website.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for metconazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Seed treatment residue data for metconazole in barley and sugarbeet were submitted to support the use of Metlock CT Fungicide on cereals and Metlock Fungicide on cereals and sugarbeets. In addition, previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on wheat and corn were reassessed in the framework of this petition. Processing studies in cereals and sugarbeets were also assessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of metconazole into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for metconazole (total residues of cis- and trans-metconazole) was based upon the results of the submitted field trial data and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for cereals and sugarbeets.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./100 kg seed)[1]	Days after planting	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Corn	Seed Treatment (Radiotracer) 1.7-3.1	169-189	<0.005	<0.005	No quantifiable residues observed when treated at exaggerated rates
Wheat	Seed Treatment 1.6-1.8	102-286	<0.02	<0.02	
Barley	Seed Treatment 2.6-3.0	77-118	<0.01	<0.01	
Sugarbeet	Seed Treatment 30	107-139	<0.01	<0.01	

[1] g a.i./100 kg seed = grams of active ingredient per 100 kilograms of treated seed

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover total residues of cis- and trans-metconazole. Residues of metconazole in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.